EXECUTION.

ROBERT FOGLER HANGED AT WASHING. TON, PA., YESTERDAY.

BORRID BLUNDERING OF THE EXECUTIONER-CON-PESSION OF THE CULPRIT, ETC.

Washington, Washington county, Pa., May 16.—Robert Fogler, executed to-day, is the first criminal who has explated his crime upon the gallows in this county for thirty-five years, and the third in all. Though executions are somewhat of a rarily, murder is not unknown, and the county jail has at present two men and one woman awaiting trial upon that charge.

THE CRIME.

Fogler and his confederate murdered an old man named Dinsmore, in December last, He was arrested the following day by Sheriff Smith, and his accomplice, Babe Montgomery, son of a former member of Congress, about a week afterwards. Both were tried in March last, Fogler was found guilty and Montgomery accomplised. Of Fogler vary little is known last. Fogler was found guilty and Montgomery acquitted. Of Fogler very little is known. He, when a boy, was taken from the House of Refuge, in Pittsburg, by a farmer in the county, with whom helived until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army, where he remained two years. His physiognomy is not pleasing, his features being coarse and heavy; yet there is nothing forbidding in the expression of his countenance, or that would lead one to suppose that he could be capable of concocting such a crime as he has just explated. A cousin, a female, was constant in her attendance on him up to the last moment. By a peremitory order of the court all visitors were denied access to him, save his spiritual advisers denied access to him, save his spiritual advisers and such of his relatives as might choose to visit him. He partook of his supper last evenvisit him. He partook of his supper last evening as if he enjoyed it, and appeared to have
earned the good opinion of the Sheriff and his
keepers by his tractable disposition and unxiety
to avoid giving trouble. His spiritual advisers,
Rev. Messrs. Watkins and Herr, of the Methodist Church, remained with him all night, as
indeed did one of them the two previous nights.

HIS LAST MORNING. When your correspondent called, at an early hour this morning, he was informed by one of the keepers that the prisoner was still asleep, and had as bedfellow one of the clergymen above named. He enjoyed about three nours and a half of tranquil repose, and when he awoke expressed himself as feeling refreshed. He breaktasted about 7 o'clock, and during the morning possessed full command of his feelings. The morning passed, bringing to town a num-The morning passed, bringing to town a number of country folks bent upon seeing what was to be seen, but in this particular Washington does not compare with other places visited by your correspondent on errands of a similar character.

The fact that Fogler had prepared a confession excited general curiosity to know who he would implicate, and served to keep in town quite a number who otherwise would have been glad to have sought more hospitable quarters than were offered in the streets, upon which a steady rain had beat almost without

intermission up to 1 o'clook.

At 1 o'clock the Sheriff had concluded his arrangements, and the jury and others were invited into the outer court-yard, where they presented their tickets, and were admitted to the scene of the future execution. Some few minutes elapsed, in which the prisoner could be heard singing with the clergymen in at-tendance hymns of praise. The sun at this period made its appearance, as if in mockery of the scene so soon to be enacted.

APPEARANCE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

At thirty minutes past 1 o'clock the prisoner made his appearance, in company with the Sheriff and his spiritual advisors. He looked as if dressed for an evening party. He was attired in a new suit of broadcloth, and his face was cleanly shaved, while his boots were even realished to a nietty. He avenied the scaffold polished to a nicety. He ascended the scaffold with a cheerful step, and when there looked around in an unconcerned though not boastful manner. One of the clergymen said it was a solemn occasion, and he called upon all present ioin with him in a petition to the Almights Every one in the court-yard knelt during this service, and it was noticed that the prisoner was deeply moved, as was the Sheriff, and, in fact, all present. Various ejaculations were uttered, and on a reference being made to the atonement, the prisoner, in a lervent manner, ejaculated, "Thank God!"

HIS LAST PRAYER.

At the conclusion of the prayer the prisoner stepped to the front of the platform, with a statement in his hand, which he said contained a full confession of his awful guilt and crime, which he desired to make before he died. "I die," he continued, "trusting to the Lord Jesus; die," he continued, "trusting to the Lord Jesus; I die trusting in one who is mighty to save; I thank the Sherifi; I trust I will meet all who are here present in heaven." He concluded his address with the request, delivered in a firm voice, that it would be published in the Pittsburg, Washington, and Beaver county papers. The Sheriff now proceeded to handcuff the prisoner and tie his feet, which were bound with a white cloth. He even bent his head to receive the latal noose, and offered the following prayer:—

ing prayer:"O Jesus! receive my spirit. Conduct me safe through the valley and smadow of death. Thou didst save the thief on the cross, and canst forgive even the chief of sinners. O Jesus,

receive me into Thy arms."

The Sheriff was about, at this juncture, putting the white cowl over the culprit's face, when he made the request of the Sheriff to kiss him, which the latter complied with. The white cowl was allowed to fall, and the moment of suspense had arrived. The prisoner, in a beseeching voice, exclaimed, "Go to sleep, my flesh." receive me into Thy arms.'

THE FALL-A SCENE OF HORROR. In an instant the trap fell, and the prisoner was suspended, with his toes touching the ground. A cry of horror ran through the crowd. The Sheriff, who a moment before appeared unmanned, regained his composure and called for assistance, when several men mounted the scaffold in obedience to his call; but a strong-nerved individual in the assem-biage took the rope in his hands and actually held the quivering lump of fiesh suspended some one foot from the ground, while the Sheriff and Deputies arranged the tackle to run it up sgain. For several minutes after this the body was far from being an easy one. His neck, it was afterwards discovered, was not broken by the fall, and he died from strangulation.

While the thrilling scene described above was being enacted the rain began to fall in torrents, and reporters were only to

and jury, deputies, and reporters were only too glad to seek other refuge. The body was placed in a neat coffin provided by one or two friends of the deceased, and the remains were after-wards given up for interment.

THE CONFESSION. The confession referred to by Fogler was handed to your correspondent. It was a lengthy document, of some thirty-two closely written pages, and as a literary production takes precedence over anything that has emanated from the gallows lately. The prisoner states that he was born in Pittsburg, and that his father was a German, who met with a suitant death about fourteen years ago. Both his parents were prosessors of religion. He refers also to his service fourteen years ago. Both his parents were pro-fessors of religion. He refers also to his service in the army, and states how he filled up his time after quitting the same. He was engaged at Mr. William Montgomery's. There was a number of plans laid to rob different persons. The plans were made by Mr. Montgomery's sons. He would consent at the time they were sons. He want the time of action arrived always backed out. His conscience, he alleges would not permit him to commit the acts. MONTGOMERY IMPLICATED

The Dinsmore robbery was first proposed to him by James Montgomery. He told me one evening, along about the list of October, that there was a certain Mr. Dinsmore that dealt at his store, who was said to be very wealthy. He said that Mr. Dinsmore in his store offered a thousand dollar bill to be changed, and the said that Mr. Dinsmore in his store offered a thousand dollar bill to be changed, and that he would give any one \$5 that would change it or get it changed for him. I told Babe, the youngest of the Montgomery sons, about the matter, and asked him his views-about it. He said he was in. That was all that was said at that time about it. A short time after the above conversation, one day while in town, James Montgomery told me that Mr. Dinsmore had been East with a lot of hogs, and had but just returned, and had plenty of money, and that now was the time to be in for it. A short timeafter I left Montgomery's, Babe

and I made it up to go to Dinsmore's and rob him. We started from town on a certain night together, shortly after dark. We were armed together, shortly after dark. We were armed with a Colt's navy revolver, the same shown in Court. I got cartridges for the pistol at the store of Robert Dougan. We took a box of boot blacking along, for the purpose of blacking our hands and faces. We applied the blacking with a shaving brush in the stable at William Montgomery's before starting to Mr. Dinsmore's. We wore army overcoats and old wornout slik hats. We got the blacking and brush at the grocery of James Montgomery, before leaving town.

at; the grocery of James Montgomery, before leaving town.

The unfortunate man proceeds step by step in his narration of the minutest particulars of the plot that was postpoued on the first occasion until a more opportune period, and which finally was carried out under such a guise as described, and which cost oim his life. He tells, also, what occurred after the tragedy. He alleges that Jim Montgomery said to him on the morning after the murder, referring to Babe, his brother—"Fogler, you fellows played hell out there last night. You thought one ball was not enough, and so you put two in Dinsmore."

more."
The parration is graphically minute, even to the situations, conversations, and the like, until his arrest and confinement in prison. He charges that Babe Montgomery cut the deceased with a knife, the blade of which he saw glitter distinctly, and says also that he did not intend to commit murder.

WARNING TO THE YOUNG. He concludes by saying that he made the confession voluntarily, not that he anticipated any benefit from it in this world, but to unburden his mind and prepare for another and better world. He warns the young not to follow in his footsteps, and cautions the public against any statements that may purport as coming from him after he is dead.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON JUDGE KELLEY.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN TO TWENTY WOUNDED-THE LEADER OF THE MOB ARRESTED,

MOBILE, Ala., May 15 .- I have learned further particulars of the fatai affray of last night. As far as known three or four persons were killed, and from fifteen to twenty wounded. The leader, David Files, who fired the first shot at Chief of Police Charpentier, is the only one arrested. It is said that he aimed directly at Judge Kelley. He was held to bail this morning in \$5000 by Mayor Withers, but has not yet obtained bonds.

It is certain that the attack or the second content of t

It is certain that the attack on the negroes was continued for a considerable distance from the scene of action, as many were shot five or six squares off.

six squares off.

Shots were fired from the roof of a store kept by Mr. Wolf, directly opposite the stand, and from the windows of a house kept by a man named Brooks, at the corner of Royal street. It is believed here that shots were also fired from the side window of John Forsyth's house the standard of the Brooks, which overlooks the -editor of the Register-which overlooks the stand. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, as I sat in front of the window, and the ball must have struck behind me. Upon visiting the scene this morning I dis-

Upon visiting the scene this morning I discovered how we who occupied the stand escaped so well. The firing was evidently too low, as the largest number of builet marks are on the brick work of the Esplanade. Five or six balls struck the front of the building to the right and left of Judge Kelley's position, but a few feet wide of the mark.

The firing lasted in quick succession for upwards of ten minutes in the direction of the stand, and it then was indiscriminately distributed among the crowd. To add to the confusion the fire alarm was rung, which brought an additional crowd to the spot.

an additional crowd to the spot.

The rush made towards the stand was resisted by such of the gentlemen as were around.

The excitement to day is so great that the investigation is postponed. The Mayor and Colonel Sheppard will make a rigid inquiry into the matter. The United States troops are

still posted throughout the city, a squad occu-pying the front of the Battle House. Colonel Sheppard has acted nobly. He was at the scene of the riot during the massacre, and hastened to the camp to call out the troops. He is now in Judge Kelley's room in the Battle The band of the 15th Infantry had all their in

Judge Kelley leaves to-day on the Government boat, which has been placed at his disposal by Colonel Sheppard. He goes to Montgomery. It is not thought judicious to attempt to speak here again.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN KANSAS. THE NEGROES OPPOSED TO FEMALE SUPPRAGE-APPEAL OF MESDAMES STANTON AND ANTHONY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 15 .- The Republican State Central Committee met at Topeka to-day for the purpose of arranging for the canvass of the State on the question of impartial suffrage. Several negroes participated, and distinguished themselves by bitterly opposing female suffrage. The chairman read the following telegram: -

NEW YORK, May 15 .- To the Republican State Cen ral Convention: Rise above mere party. Strike
"white and male" from your constitution. Make
Kansas a genuine republic. Lead the nation and the
world.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Considerable dissension exists between the friends of manhood and female suffrage. Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting.

ROME.

THE POPE AND EDGAR MORTARA-AN INTERESTING SCENE.

From the London Daily News, May 4. Advices received from Rome give some details as to the ceremonial observed in the celebra-tion of the anniversary of the Pope's return to the capital, and his preservation from the acci-dent at the Convent of St. Agnes. In the morn-ing high mass was celebrated in the Church of San Andrea della Fratte, as has been stated. In the afternoon the Pope received a number of persons in the same hall of the convent in which the flooring had given way underhim. Amongst the young pupils educated by the canons of the Lateran is Edgar Mortara, whose name is well known throughout Europe. Distinguished weil known throughout Europe. Distinguished by considerable eloquence, good appearance, and much talent, he had been charged by his comrades to offer an address to the Pope in their name. The Pope listened to him, and then made the following reply:—"You are very dear to me, my son, because I acquired you for Christ at a very great price. You cost me a heavy ransom. On your account a universal railing burst out against me and the Apos-

railing burst out against me and the Apos-tolic Sec. Governments and peoples, the powerful of this world, and the journalists, powerful of this world, and the journalists, who are also the strong of our days, declared war against me. Some kings even placed themselves at the head of this campaign, and caused their ministers to write diplomatic notes. All that was on your account. I pass the Kings by in silence. I do not wish to remember the outrages, the calumnies, and the maledictions pronounced by an innumerable crowd of simple, private persons, who appeared indignant that God had conferred the gift of his true faith on you in drawing you from the shadows of death in which your family is still plunged. They complained especially of the fate which had befallen your parents, because you had been regenerated by holy baptism, and that you had received an instruction such as it pleased God to accord to you. And nobody, however, pities me, the father of all the fatthful, from whom schism snatches thousands of children in Poland, or seeks to corrupt them by its pernicious teaching. The peoples them by its pernicious teaching. The people as well as governments are quiet when I groan over the fate of that part of the flock of Jesus Christ, ravaged by robbers in broad day; no-body moves to run to the help of the Holy Father and his children."

A New Museum .- It is proposed to open in London a new Museum, to be devoted exclusively to the exhibition of articles from the Isle of Wight.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The departure of Jefferson Davis from Richmond in the steamship Nisgara, on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, and his anticipated arrival here last night, created considerable interest in the public mind, and a desire on the part of many to secure a glimpse of the great State prisoner who figured so notoriously in the late Rebellion in the cause of treason, and whose career, after two years of imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, has resulted in a temporary release in terms so significant as to make the presumption natural that his trial before the Court at Richmond will "end in smoke." During last evening a few curious individuals moved down along the narrow, dirty way leadmoved down along the narrow, dirty way lead-ing to Pier 2i. North River, where the Niagara was expected to arrive, and made inquiries as to whether the "stern statesman" had yet arrived; but time and again they were forced to return by negative replies. The Niagara was due here at midnight. It was rumored that he would stop at the Astor House; but it was believed that his presence there would not be desirable, and that if application were made for accommo-dations be would be dented the same. In acdations he would be denied the same, in ac-cordance with a decision of the proprietor. Not desiring any public demonstration for or against him, it was understood that he would avail himself of the hospitalities offered him by pri-vate friends in the city, rather than subject

vate friends in the city, rather than subject himself to the desagremens inseparable from staying at a hotel. His sojourn here will be very brief, his main object in travelling north being to visit his children, who are being educated in Montreal, Canada.

A private box has been engaged for him and his friends this alternoon at the French Theatre, on the occasion of Ristori's matinee performance of "Lady Macbeth," for the benefit, in aid of and under the patronage of the ladies of the Southern Relief Association.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock last night the boat landed at the pier, and, save a few hackmen, no one was in attendance to see the visitor. Some delay ensued before the passengers began to move out on the pier. A squad of policemen were in attendance to pre-

squad of policemen were in attendance to pre-serve order if necessary. At 12 o'clock Mr. Davis made his appearance, walking out on the plank from the boat with a slow, firm step, dressed in dark, steel-mixed cloth, with a heavy overcoat loosely thrown over him. In countenance he appeared thin and pale, but was characterized by the same look of firm determination and deliberate judgment for which he has always been remarkable. He wore a black Kossuth hat, low in the crown and wide in the rim, best into the three-cornered neak a la militairs. Folin the crown and wide in the rim, bent into the three-cornered peak, a la militaire. Following him were his brother, General Joseph Davis, of Mississippi, late of the Confederate Army, his wife, her sister, Miss Howell, and Dr. Craven, Dr. Craven's son, and Frank Pearson, of Newark, who also came up with the party. These entered hacks, and after some little delay were driven to the New York Hotel. Nothing was said by Mr. Davis except to bid adieu to Captain Blackman, of the Niagara, and thank him for the courtesy extended him while on the voyage. The health of Mr. Davis is represented by his physician as being improved somewhat since Courtesy extended him while on the voyage. The health of Mr. Davis is represented by his physician as being improved somewhat since his departure from Richmond. Dr. Craven came on board the Niagara at Quarantine, and the Doctor's son accempanied the party from the late Rebel capital. Mr. Davis is represented as having been in cheerful spirits during the voyage, and as having communicated freely with the passengers on general subjects, avoiding, however, any allusions to political affairs, either of the past or present. He is said to have displayed considerable of that vigor, fluency, and elegance of conversational power which have been remarked on frequent occasions before. On their departure from Richmond, on Tuesday night at 16 o'clock, everything is represented as having been quiet there, little or no enthusiasm being manifested, except occasional cheering from personal friends. The cavalry were all out, and were stationed at the corners of the streets. A severe thunder shower fell about the time the boat was leaving Richmond, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. On arriving at Norfolk Mr. Davis went ashore and visited some friends there. Among these a cordial greeting met him, but no popular enthusiasm was manifested. There he visited Colonel Taylor's house

met him, but no popular enthusiasm was manifested. There he visited Colonel Taylor's house and took tea with him. Captain Blackman, of the Niagara, dined with him at Richmond on the day of his departure.

He will remain in this city, as surmised be-fore, until this afternoon, when he will depart for Canada. Charles O'Conor will visit the New fork Hotel this morning, and will escort Mr. Davis to his own residence, where he will remain as a private guest until his departure. His stay at the hotel is represented as being a merely temporary convenience. On the moving out of the hack from the pier no demonstration of enthusiasm whatever was heard, and no expression of any feeling at all. The streets were well thinned out of their throngs of pedestrians at that late hour, and the closely shut hack which contained Mr. Davis moved along as innocently as if it did not contain one who had so recently occupied a large share of the public

attention.
On reaching the New York Hotel, the appear ance of the building demonstrated that the preparations for Mr. Davis arrival had been made with the greatest possible caution. The hotel was almost entirely deserted, the numerous friends of the late Confederacy who usually throng its commodious balls having doubtless been advised that they could best show their friendship and attachment to Mr. Davis by their absence. The front door was locked, their absence. The front door was locked, though benind its glass panels might be seen the anxious face of a gentleman prominently connected with the hotel. As soon as the carriage had fairly stopped, Mr. Davis and his party were hurried to the private entrance, and admitted with all possible despatch. Mrs. Davis and her sister at once ascended the staircase; but Mr. Davis himself, together with his prother, stayed in the hall a few moments to thank Captain Grier, who also had accompa-nied the party, for his guardianship. Mr. Davis seemed greatly touched with the courtesy and consideration extended to him by the Northern police officer, and expressed his ap-preciation of it with considerable neartiness

and warmth. and warmth.

Dr. Craven was the only member of Mr. Davis' party who remained behind. On going to the office to register his name, the clerk asked him if the names of Mr. Davis and family should also be placed upon the hotel record. Dr. Craven at once replied in the negative adding that he thought Mr. Davis would tive, adding that he thought Mr. Davis would prefer to remain strictly private. No notice of the fact that the late President of the so-called Confederate States is staying at the hotel, therefore, appears upon its register. A few minutes afterwards a gentleman, who had evidently heard the rumor of Mr. Davis' arrival in The city, asked the clerk if it were true that he was a guest of the house. The clerk at once replied in the negative, and, although pressed pretty closely, persisted in the denial,—N. Y. Herald.

OBITUARY,

This gentleman died yesterday morning at his residence in this city, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Phillips was a native of Philadelphia, in which city he received his education and studied the profession of the law. In 1828 he removed to this city, and practised at the bar, soon winning a reputation for ability and legal acumen. administration of James R. Whiting he became the First Assistant District Attorney for this county, and served in that capacity for eight consecutive years. The deceased bore the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers in this State, and had at one time a very extensive practice. For several years past, however, he was not prominently before the public. As a literary character Mr. Phillips bore a deservedly high name. He was the author of quite a number of dramatic works, many of which display decided talent. -N. Y. Herald.

NORTHUMBERLAND, May 16.—The water will be let in the Wyoming Valley, and the Susquehanna division of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal, on Saturday next, May 18.

SECOND EDITION

VIRGINIA.

An Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Hampton, Virginia-Harmonious Action-A White President and a Colored Secretary-Encouraging Prospects of the Party-A Revival of

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14 .- A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Hampton last night, at which over 1000 colored people, and many of the principal residents of the town, were present, and re-ceived the addresses of both white and colored speakers with cheers and applause. meeting was organized by the selection of Dr. E. R. Craig, white, Chairman, and E. W. Hill,

colored, Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Henson, Pastor of the Catharine Street Church, Norfolk, opened the meeting by a religious and philosophical discourse upon the slave question, the degraded condi-tion in which it has left the negroes of the South, and showing the great importance of moral and mental improvement as a means of lifting them up to the position of freemen. He gave some excellent advice to his colored hearers, and was frequently interrupted with

loud and boisterous expressions of approval. Mr. Charles H. Porter, of Norfolk, followed him in a long and able speech, in which he advocated the principles of the Republican party, as containing the only acceptable truths by which the colored men of the State could ever hope to redeem themselves from the condition in which they now are, and advised an unswerving support from the people of Hampton, to assist in carrying the State by a large Republican majority. He felt no fear for the colored voters—he knew that they were well aware who were their friends and their enemies, and he desired that they should put this dividing line between the two when they came to the election polls.

He spoke of the Convention held in Richmond by the Union Republican party, and regarded the platform there adopted, and which has been unqualifiedly approved by Senator Wilson and other leading Republicans, to be that upon which all the colored voters could unite and fight for the protection of their rights conferred upon them by the Reconstruction bill. He strongly deprecated the ill-feeling which had been created in Richmond between the whites and blacks, and congratulated the colored people of Hampton and the peninsula upon their uniform good behavior, and the disposition they had always exhibited of obeying the laws and preventing all kinds of disturbances.

Mr. Porter continued at great length, and the utmost interest was manifested in his remarks.

meeting, in a humorous and instructive manner, and after taking up the collection, the audience dispersed about midnight, amidst loud cheers for the Republican party.

Hampton, where this meeting occurred, is a growing little village of much importance, and with the same rate of increasing wealth and prosperity which has marked its progress during the last four years, ensuing years will place it in no inconsiderable position in this vicinity. The influx of Northern merchants and business men since it was destroyed by General Magruder, with the assistance of the colored people and the returning old residents, have built it up again; and now the main street is thronged with stores and houses of trade, which do an extensive traffic with all the surrounding country and negro villages. Several of the old prominent lawyers and doctors who went with the Rebel army have returned, and are now engaged in a very remunerative practice. The regenerating hand of Northern men is evident all through the little villages, and during the coming season the shipments of produce from the farms by commission houses, already estalished, will give it considerably more trade and

reputation. A Republican organization has been inaugurated; and it was under the auspices of its members that the mass meeting was held last evening. The contest for Congressional honors in the district, when the campaigning time arrives, promises to assume very lively pro-portions, and the candidate of the Republican party, for which there are already several aspirants, will have but little difficulty in obtainng an endless number of colored constituents to represent in the councils at Washington.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival of Archbishop Spalding at Brest - Heavy Failure - Condition of the Money Market, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 16 .- A private despatch nere announces the safe arrival of Archbishop Spalding at Brest, in the French steamer

The large commission house of William Crichton & Son, of this city, has suspended payment. The liabilities will probably reach two hundred thousand dollars. It is supposed they will be able to compromise and resume business again. They were amongst our most active and influential merchants. Other failures are also rumored, and more are apprehended.

The Money Market is tight, and some fear a serious crisis is approaching.

The Financial Difficulty in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, May 15 .- The financial condition of the First National Bank of this city has materially improved since yesterday.

During the last two days there has been a heavy run on the City National Bank, and it is reported that deposits to the amount of \$675,000 were drawn out, and the condition of the bank became critical. Three private capitalists, however, came forward and advanced \$610,000, which timely assistance saved the concern and restored the confidence of its cus-

All the banks in the city have sustained heavy drafts.

Municipal Election.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 16 .- Logan (Democrat) was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of seventy-eight.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Pierce - William B. Mano, Autorney. THE LESS HOMICIDE.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afterneon, when Mr. Remak concluded his remarks.

Mr. Mann closed for the Commonwealth.

Judge Allison charged the jury, who, after remaining out about 15 minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insaulty at the time of the commission of the act.

The Court assigned this morning to hear testimony as to the present condition of Leis' mind.

Col. Keichlinesworn—I have conversed with and observed Leis daily, and I think he is a same man; he has not given any evidence whatever of lonantly while ht prison; I think it would be safe to discharge him from custody.

Dr. Demming sworn—I have conversed with him; from my general knowledge of the subject of insanity I think the temporary derangement has passed away; I think it would be perfectly safe to let him go at large; I saw him this morning and found him perfectly rational, and as calm as he was before April, 1886.

Dr. Smith sworn—I know Leis; visited him in prison; talked with him; he was mild in his manner; I think it would be safe to discharge him from custody; he is entirely sane, in my opinion; in prison he did not manifest any symptoms of insanity.

The Court directed him to be released. THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE O'TOSHILL HOMICIDE.

The case of John O'Toohill, charged with shooting can Murray on Christmas night, 1806, was fixed for his morning. D. W. O'Brien and A. H. O'Brien, Esqs., counsel for he the mount.

The case of John O'Toohill, charged with shooting John Murray, on Christmass night, 1806, was fixed for the defendant.

A jury was obtained in about half an hour, and the trial commenced.

Mr. Dwight, desistant District Attorney, opened I we case substantially as rollows—the first explained the class substantially as rollows—the first explained the different grades of murder, and the law as applied to them, and then said, upon Christmas night a party of young lads, from fourteen to seventeen the law of the case substantially as rollows—the first explained the different grades of murder, and the law as applied to them, and then said, upon Christmas night a party of young lads, from fourteen to seventeen the law of the

[Continued in our next edition.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 16, 186

The Stock Market opened very duil this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 1865 5-20s sold at 108, no change; 109 was bid for 1862 5-20s; 1112 6s of 1881; 992 for 10-40s; and 1052@1662 for June and August 7-30s. City leans continue in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102, a decline of ‡; and old do at 97, decline of 4.

Railroad shares were dull and lower. Reading sold at 511@51 69-100, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 130, a decline of 4; Pennsyl vania Railroad at 52, no change: Minehill at 584 no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 284, a slight decline; 28 was bid for Little Schuylrill; 62 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Etmira common; 13 for Catawissa common; 27½ for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19f. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh: 27g for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 124 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were urmly held at full prices, out we hear of Lo sales. 104 was bid for Seventh National; 235 for North America; 1534 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial 95 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics' 105 for Southwark; 554 for Girard; 88 for Western; 38 for Manufacturers'; 126 for Tradesmen's; 60 for Union; and 44 for Consolidation. Quotations of Gold: -10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

-We understand that Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clarke & Co. are prepared to deliver to purchasers the certificates of the new State loan. Those parties who purchased previously to the 3d instant can get their bonds at once.

The litigation in the famous La Crosse Milwaukce, Milwaukce and St. Paul, and Milwaukce and Minnesota cases, is now in a fair way of being determined. Very eminent counsel have been employed by the now successful party, including Mr. Matthew Carpenter, of Milwaukee, ex-Attorney Generals Black and Cushing, and Henry A. Cram. Esq., of New York, the latter taking the leading parts in the

arguments with great success. There have been four decisions in the Supreme Court at Washington in the case, as follows:-In No. 10 a mandamus was granted directing the Circuit Court of Wisconsin to enforce the order directing the delivery by the St. Paul Company to the Minnesota Company of the rolling stock of the La Crosse Company, except-

ing forty box-cars.
In No. 434 the Court directed a stay of proceedings on the appeal from the decree for a

foreclosure of the Bronson and Soutter mortgage on the Eastern Division.

in No. 159 the Court set aside the confirmation of the sale of the Western Division of the

La Crosse Company, upon which sale the St. Paul Company was organized. In No. 203 the Court aftirmed the decree of sale of the Western Division of the La Crosse Company, which had been appealed from at the instance of the St. Paul Company, with a view of having the rolling stock in dispute sold

in that suit. Two cases were argued on Tuesday on appeal by the St. Paul Company from two judgments, one directing the delivery of the same rolling stock to the Minnesota Company, and the other from an appeal from a judgment of over \$200,000 against the St. Paul Company for the use of the rolling stock, which are still un-

The N. Y. Tribune of to-day says:-"Money on call is still 5@6 per cent., but there is more discrimination as to berrowers Commercial paper sells at full rates. Best names pass at 6½@7½, and second grade at 8@10 per cent. a month, but is not wanted.

The bank troubles in New Orleans are felt in New York quite distinctly, where it is unders'ood that several large notes, bearing the names of parties connected with the First National Bank of New Orleans, are held. It is announced this morning that a defaication—said to be within \$100,000—has been detected in the Central National Bank, in the accounts

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 (21114; do. 1862, 109@1094; do. 1864, 1052@1052; do., 1865, 1064@1066; do., 1865, new, 1072@1084; do. 5s, 10-40s, 983@994; do. 7:30s, Aug., 1064@1064; do., June, 1054@1055; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@1194; do., July, 1864, 118/20184, do.; Aug. 1864, 118@1184; do., October, 1864, 117@1174; do., December, 1864, 116@1164; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113; do., September, 1865, 1124; October, 1865, 1124; Gold, 1374/201374. Silver October, 1865, 1124. Gold, 1374@1374. Silver

151@132½.
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109½; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do. new, 108@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@105½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14; August, 1865, 13; September, 1865, 12½; October, 1865, 12½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 16.-There is less activity in the Flour Market, and prices are barely main-

tained. The home consumers operate very sparingly, only purchasing from hand to mouth; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$9:50@10; extras at \$10:50@11:25; Northwestern extra family at \$13@11:75; California at \$16:50@17; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$13@15; and St. Lonis at \$17@17:50. Rye Flour is held at \$9. Corn Meal is held at \$6:25@6:40 for Hrandywine.

There is very little prime wheat offering, and this is the only description for which there is \$3@3°30; Rye ranges from \$1°70 to 1°75; Corn is in better demand, and prices are 2c, per bushel higher. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow, yesterday afternoon, at \$1-20, and 3000 bushels, this morning, at \$1 21@1 22. Oats have improved. Sales of 5000 bushels at 78@80c., the latter rate for very

light.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$42 per ton Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 16.—Chicago and Rock Island, 89%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 43%; Erte, 63%; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pitusburg, 73%; Pitusburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Ceutral, 97%; Illinois Central, 114%; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 68, 63; Missouri 68, 97; Hudson River, 101%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109%; do, 1864, 105%; do, 1865, 106%; new Issue, 107%; Seven-thirties, 1st Issue, 106%; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 109%; sight do., 110%. Gold, 137%.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, St. Jago, G. W. Bernadon

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, St. Jago, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Barque Ormus. Pettingill. Sombrero. E. A. Souder&Co
Barque Danish Princess, Baker, Queenstown, do.
Brig Cifford, Heasley, Halifax,
do.
Brig Hazard. Cotterill, Sriem,
Brig Orsilena, Cacace, Liverpool, Turnbull & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, East Cambridge, Hammett
& Neal.
Schr E. Neal, Studams, Boston
Schr A. Amsden, Bangs, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Plover, Doody, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.

Br. Onesiphorus, Maine, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with mode. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Boston,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., May 14-8 P. M.—Schr Jason, from Turks Island, with sait is at the Breakwater, waiting orders. Steamer Laurs, from Philadelphia for Mobile, is also in the harbor, waiting favorable weather. One barque and two brigs, passed in to-day, for Philadelphia. Barque Colin E. McNeil, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, went to sea this afternoon. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAPETRA.

MEMORANDA Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana joth inst. Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, hence, at Cuxbaven 2d inst.

Brig Don Chisciotte, Paolilio, hence, at Hamburg 1st Instant.

Brig Prestissimo, James, from Messina for Philadelphia, was off Malaga 16th ult.

Brig Mary Watkins, Williams, for Philadelphia sailed from Rio Janeiro 8th ult.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Philadelphia Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinicad 4th inst.
re'rs E. L. Smith, Smith, and M. E. Smith, for Philadelphia, were at Trinidad 5th inst.
re'rs E. L. Smith, Smith, and M. E. Smith, for Philadelphia, were at Trinidad 5th inst.
rehrs R. Varnum, Brewer; Frances, Packard; and W. Wallace, Scuil, hence, at Portsmouth 11th inst.
Schr Gean, Franklin, hence, at Weymouth 13th inst.
Schr M. Sewell, Frisbee, and Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence at Portsmouth 13th inst.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Frovidence 14th inst.
Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, hence at Portland 13th instant. instant.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, salled from Portsmouth 12th inst.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Norwich 12th instant, Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Nightingale, Beebe; and A. E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at New London 12th A. E. Safford, Hanson, hence. at New London 12th instant.
Schr W. Arthur, Andrews, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst,
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 13th inst.
Schr Schrace Girdler, Smith: J. Kenzie, Lake: J. S. Sbindler, Lee; C. Hill, Cheeseman; and Mary Milnes, Milnes, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, May 16.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, Van Sice, from Havre.
Steamship Java, Moodle, from Liverpool, Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana.
Ship Dunkeld, Toms, from Shanghae.
Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, from Liverpool.
Barque Nevemink, Leavitt, from Cardenas.